The Future of Coalition Warfare

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National Defense Strategy of the United States of America

Strategic Objectives

- **Secure the United States from direct attack – dissuade, deter and defeat those who seek to harm the U.S. directly.**
- **Secure strategic access and retain global freedom of action - promote the security, prosperity, and freedom of action of the U.S. and its partners by securing access to key regions, lines of communication and the global commons.**
- **Strengthen alliances and partnerships - expand the community of like-minded nations and help partners increase their capacity to defend themselves and collectively meet challenges to our common interests.**
- **Establish favorable security conditions – create conditions conducive to a favorable international system by honoring security commitments and working with others to bring about a common appreciation of threats; a broad, secure, and lasting peace; and the steps required to protect against these threats.**

Challenges

The U.S. military predominates in the world in ***traditional*** forms of warfare. Potential adversaries accordingly shift away from challenging the U.S. through ***traditional*** military action and adopt asymmetric capabilities and methods. An array of ***traditional***, ***irregular***, ***catastrophic***, and ***disruptive***

Maturing and Emerging Challenges

- ***Traditional*** **challenges are posed by states employing recognized military capabilities and forces in well-understood forms of military competition and conflict.**

- ***Irregular*** **challenges come from those employing unconventional methods to counter the** ***traditional*** **advantages of stronger opponents.**

- ***Catastrophic*** **challenges involve the acquisition, possession, and use of WMD or methods producing WMD-like effects.**

- ***Disruptive*** **challenges may come from adversaries who develop and use breakthrough technologies to negate current U.S. advantages in key operational domains.**

Four Approaches to Accomplishing our Objectives

- Assure allies and friends
- Dissuade potential adversaries
- Deter aggression and Counter coercion
- Defeat adversaries

Defeat Adversaries

The U.S. will lead a broad international effort to deny terrorist networks what they require to operate and survive:

- Ideological support-key to recruitment and indoctrination
- Communications and movement-including access to information and intelligence; ability to travel and attend meetings; and command and control
- Safe havens-ability to train, plan, and operate without disruption
- Weapons, including WMD
- Funds
- Access to targets-the ability to plan and reach targets at home or abroad
- Leadership
- Foot soldiers

Unified Command Plan 2004

USSOCOM

CDRUSSOCOM - commander of a combatant command comprising all forces assigned for the accomplishment of the commander's missions. USSOCOM has no geographic AOR for normal operations and will not exercise those functions of command associated with area responsibility. In addition to functions specified in sections 164(c) and 167 of title 10, USSOCOM's responsibilities include:

A. Providing combat-ready operations forces to other combatant commands when and as directed.

B. Training, to include joint training exercises, of assigned forces and developing appropriate recommendations to the Chairman regarding strategy, doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures for the joint employment of special operations forces.

Responsibilities (cont):

C. Integrating and coordinating DOD psychological operations (PSYOP) capabilities to enhance interoperability and support USSTRATCOM's information operations responsibilities and other combatant commanders' PSYOP planning and execution.

D. Exercising command and control of selected special operations missions, as directed.

E. Serving as the lead combatant commander for planning, synchronizing, and as directed, executing global operations against terrorist networks in coordination with other combatant commanders. CDRUSSOCOM leads a global collaborative planning process leveraging other combatant command capabilities and expertise that results in decentralized execution by both USSOCOM and other combatant commands against terrorist networks. In this role, USSOCOM's specific

Responsibilities Cont:

1. Integrating DOD strategy, plans, intelligence priorities, and operations against terrorist networks designated by the terrorists designated by the Secretary.

2. Planning campaigns against designated terrorist networks.

3. Prioritizing and synchronizing theater security cooperation activities, deployments, and capabilities that support campaigns against designated terrorist networks in coordination with the geographic combatant commanders.

4. Exercising command and control of operations in support of selected commands, as directed.

5. Providing military representation to U.S. national and international agencies for matters related to U.S. and multinational campaigns against designated terrorist networks as directed by the Secretary.

6. Planning operational preparation of the environment (OPE); executing OPE or synchronizing the execution of OPE in coordination with the geographic combatant commanders.

USSOCOM Responsibilities Title 10 (Sec167)

1. Develop Strategy, Doctrine & Tactics
2. Train assigned forces
3. Conduct specialized courses of instruction for officers and NCOs
4. Validate and establish priorities for requirements
5. Ensure the interoperability of equipment and forces
6. Ensure combat readiness of forces assigned to USSOCOM
7. Monitor the preparedness of special operations to carry out assigned missions of SOF assigned to unified COCOMS other than USSOCOM
8. Formulate and submit requirements for intelligence support.
9. Prepare and submit to SECDEF program recommendations and budget proposals for Special Operations and other forces assigned to USSOCOM
10. Exercise authority, direction, and control over the expenditure of funds for forces assigned to USSOCOM and for SOF assigned to unified COCOMs other than USSOCOM
11. Prioritize requirements
12. Ensure interoperability of equipment
13. Monitor the promotions, assignments, retention, training, and professional military development of all SOF officers
14. Internally audit and inspect purchase and contract actions
15. Develop and acquire special operations-peculiar equipment
16. Acquire special operations-peculiar material, supplies, and services

Apocalyptic Terrorism: The Case for Preventive Action

by Joseph McMillan

The U.S. needs to articulate a strong case for the right of anti-terrorist intervention based on three concepts adapted from international law:

- **The classification of terrorists as the common enemy of humankind**
- **A renewed emphasis on sovereign responsibility as the corollary of sovereign rights**
- **Application of the logic of the inherent right of self-defense to the realities of the 21st century**

Section 1208 Authorities

The SecDef “may expend up to $25 Million during any fiscal year during which this subsection is in effect to provide support to foreign forces, irregular forces, groups, or individuals engaged in supporting or facilitating ongoing military operations by U.S. Special Operation Forces to combat terrorism.”

Coalition Operations

Cold War

- Specific set of enemies with incompatible ideologies
- Clear and unambiguous challenge
- Regional alliances, formal and inflexible

GWOT

- Elusive and dangerous enemies, they come and go
- Less formal and ambiguous challenges
- Coalition of the willing, flexible

Coalition Warfare
Australian View

- Shared Interests/objectives are vital
- Critical nature of constant communication, consultation and coordination throughout mission
- Key importance of interoperability
- Appropriate command and control arrangements
- Shared rules of engagement
- Expectations management
- Niche capabilities
- Trade-offs

Closing Thoughts on Coalitions

- We face an enemy without a country – seeks no armistice
- Their weapons are terror and chaos
- They are convinced they can win the battle of perceptions
- 90 countries can be numbered in our coalition (to some degree)

"TEST OF WILLS" VS. "BATTLE OF IDEAS"

WE ARE MAKING PROGRESS

- New Execute Orders will synchronize coalition operations
- SEALs/Polish GROM – Iraq
- Integrating CN strategy with coalition partners
- 9-11 Commission on PM activities
- Building Foreign Capacity

GEN Tom Hill's farewell letter
Rise of Gangs
New training authorities

Stability Operations

Dr. Jeffrey "Jeb" Nadaner
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Stability Operations

OSD SO/LIC Stability Operations

- **To win the GWOT, the USG has to foster DoD, interagency and international capabilities to conduct successful stabilization and reconstruction missions and close safe havens for terrorist and criminal networks.**
  - **DoD capabilities:**
    - ***OSD SO/LIC Stability Operations is working on a DoD directive that seeks to:***
      - **Place stability operations on a comparable footing as combat operations.**
      - **Incorporate them in all planning phases.**
      - **Develop relevant exercises and training.**
      - **Develop broader interagency and international involvement.**

OSD SO/LIC Stability Operations (Cont.)

- **USG capabilities:**
  - ***Support the State Department's Office of Stabilization and Reconstruction (S/CRS)***
  - ***Assess whether a U.S. civilian reserve is needed to assist in stability operations***
- **International capabilities:**
  - ***Peacekeeping — Global Peace Operations Initiative***
  - ***Building partner nation security capacity***